

# Resource mobilization and the biodiversity sector

- Context
  - Chronic under-funding of the sector, financial under-performance and the massive existential threat to the biodiversity assets and broader conservation areas of the country
  - The current programme of work within DFFE in response to COVID 19
  - Global push for resource mobilization from both domestic and global sources in line with Global Biodiversity Framework GBF
- 3 main components
  1. Ministerial Task team for Resource Mobilisation, bankable projects, institutionalization of Resource Mobilisation
  2. BIOFIN Programme
  3. Collaboration with National Treasury

# Ministerial Task Team, Institutionalization of RM

Establishment  
of MTT

Analysis of sector needs

Bankable plans / institutionalization  
of RM

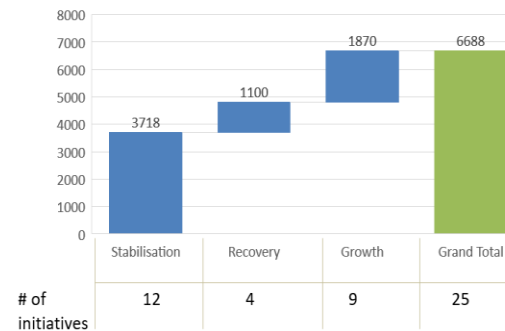
- Provide strategic advice on efforts to stabilize the financial position of protected area agencies in South Africa
- Mobilise resources from the public and private sector at a global level and identify the relevant criteria for accessing

A total of 25<sup>1</sup> Initiatives have been identified with a total ask of ~R6,7b in needed investment

Breakdown of initiatives per focus area

Broad focus Area	# Initiatives	Investment Amount (R millions)
Protected Areas – Provinces. Heritage sites, forest conservation areas, coastal and marine protected areas	5	R2,500
Nature Based Economy	8	R1,220
SANPARKS	1	R958
Strategic Water Sources	4	R600
NGO sector	1	R500
Biodiversity Stewardship	2	R360
SANBI	2	R250
Isimangaliso	1	R200
Open space greening programme	1	R100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>R6,688</b>

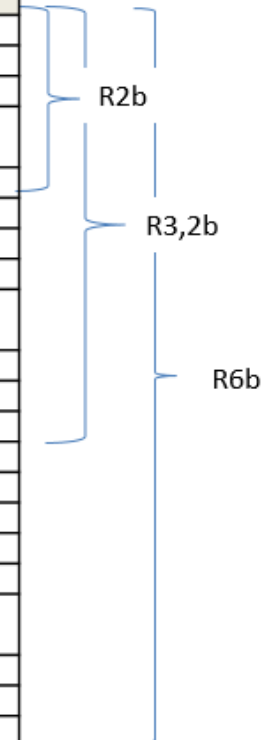
Breakdown of initiatives per urgency and time phase (R millions)



- covers actions in four pillars; institutional governance, environmental fiscal reform, nature based tourism , collaborative programmes (short, medium, long )

# The initiatives have been scored against criteria of Biodiversity value, Socio-economic impact and the cost of doing nothing

Initiatives	Biodiversity/Conservation Impact Score 1-3	Socio-economic impact Score 1-3	Sum of Risk of doing nothing	Sum of score	Investment need Rm
PA - Conservation landscapes & Natural Resource Management	3	3	3	9	R1,000
Strategic Water Sources - Infrastructure - Regulatory systems and processes	3	3	3	9	R450
PA - Wildlife & Environmental Crime	3	2	3	8	R200
SANBI - conserving ecological infrastructure, ecosystem services, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	3	3	2	8	R150
Isimangaliso- Infrastructure development to support growth in ecotourism	2	3	2	7	R200
Strategic Water Sources - Mapping of the resource base.	3	1	3	7	R5
NGO support	3	2	2	7	R500
Strategic Water Sources - Planning, development and regulatory processes	3	1	3	7	R120
Biodiversity Stewardship - supporting land ecological infrastructure spend and support for communally owned land working towards stewardship	3	3	1	7	R300
PA - human wildlife conflict	2	2	3	7	R200
PA - Water and food security in and around the parks	1	3	3	7	R100
Strategic Water Sources - Improving decision making for water security	3	1	3	7	R25
Nature Based Economy -SMME Relief Fund	1	3	3	7	R300
PA - Conservation landscapes & Infrastructure Investment	1	3	2	6	R1,000
SANPARKS <sup>1</sup> -	1	3	2	6	R958
Nature Based Economy - -Bio Innovation Africa Project Co-Finance	2	2	2	6	R20
Nature Based Economy -Game Meat Market Development	1	3	2	6	R150
Nature Based Economy -Supporting People and Parks programmes for communities adjacent to protected areas with supporting value chain linkages and opportunities	1	3	2	6	R200
Nature Based Economy -Natural Indigenous Products Programme (Sector Fund)	2	2	2	6	R50
Nature Based Economy - ABS Compliant Biotrade in Southern Africa (ABIOSA) Project co-finance	2	2	2	6	R100
Nature Based Economy - Biodiversity Economy priority projects infrastructure spend	1	3	2	6	R300
Biodiversity Stewardship - Supporting Provincial Biodiversity authorities to run effective stewardship programmes	3	1	1	5	R60
Nature Based Economy -Support National Game Donation Programme	2	2	1	5	R100
Open space greening programme	1	3	1	5	R100
SANBI - conserving biodiversity - Infrastructure	1	2	1	4	R100



# Institutionalization of RM

- Ensure capacity within Provinces to drive RM
- Bottom up plan
- Local commercialization strategies, including priority investment opportunities

ENVIRONMENTAL FISCAL REFORM		
Activities		
Coordinate budget planning process as a Sector and present to Treasury for consideration;		
Treasury Finance Technical Paper review and further developments		
Work with DFIs to include biodiversity risk in funding frameworks		
Work with National Treasury to enhance further implementation incentive programme		
Work with business associations on profiling biodiversity risks		
Research the extent to which subsidies related to for example subsidies, have adverse effect on biodiversity and propose reforms possible.		
Develop strategies for revenue retention such as trading/cost recovery accounts as well as strategies for the retention of unspent allocations from the annual budget.		

NATURE-BASED TOURISM		
Activities		
Identify and develop tourism concession opportunities		
Investigate dual pricing mechanism for local vs international (driven nationally and not at individual level) should be considered		
Work with national and provincial tourism entities and to assist with marketing to attract international tourists		
Prioritize investments in nature based tourism infrastructure Environmental Programmes		
Dedicate, earmark or ring-fence tourism infrastructure and maintenance funding needs		
Develop centralized marketing platform for nature based products and services		

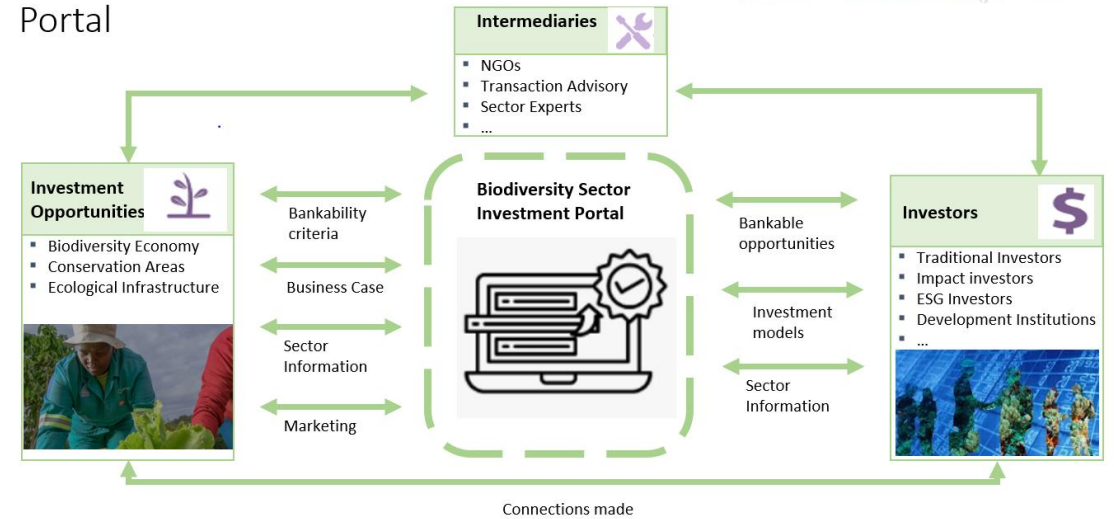
  

NATURE-BASED TOURISM		
Activities	By whom	Enabling conditions / actions
Identify and develop tourism concession opportunities in PAs	Management Authorities	
Investigate dual pricing mechanism for local vs international clients (driven nationally and not at individual level) should be considered	DFFE Management Authorities DOT and agencies	Concurrence with Department of Tourism and industry
Work with national and provincial tourism entities and departments to assist with marketing to attract international tourists	DFFE Management Authorities DOT and agencies provinces	Work with DOT, provinces and agencies
Prioritize investments in nature based tourism infrastructure through Environmental Programmes	DFFE EP Branch Management Authorities	Province to package nature-based infrastructure that require EP investment
Dedicate, earmark or ring-fence tourism infrastructure development and maintenance funding needs	DFFE Management Authorities	Concurrence with NT
Develop centralized marketing platform for nature based tourism products and services	DFFE DOT and agencies	

# Bankable plans

- Biodiversity Sector investment portal
- Proposal writing
- Locally led by MA/partners

Biodiversity Economy Sector Portal



**Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Programme** funded by UNDP2014-2022 which has identified financial solutions to unlock finance for biodiversity and conservation



## 7 Financial solutions

- FS 1 - Growing protected area own revenue and retention in four provinces
- FS 2 - Reform of property rates legislation, interpretation and application to protected areas
- FS 3 - Building a grant mechanism to adequately finance the biodiversity stewardship programmes
- FS 4 - Institutional support for biodiversity tax incentives
- FS 5 - Improved biodiversity offset modality for protected area expansion
- FS 6 - Development and implementation of a voluntary market-based certification scheme in the wildlife sector
- FS 7 Biodiversity Sector Investment Portal

## Objectives NT Programme - Formal engagement platform

- 1. Collaboration mechanisms:** Enhanced institutional arrangements for a more effective collaboration modality between DFFE and NT
- 2. Strategic alignment / shared vision:** Build common understanding with across DEFF and NT, around shared priorities to ensure that the case for investment in the sector is made unequivocally (academic papers; contribution to tech paper; Natural Capital Accounting; climate resilience)
- 3. Policy alignment and finalization:** Identification of areas in which policy certainty could unlock progress across public/private sector areas of work;
- 4. Secure and grow funding flows:** Maintain and grow fiscal flows within the B&C sector (both national and sub-national)
- 5. Development of biodiversity tools for financing** (bonds, offsets, tax incentives etc.)
- 6. Develop understanding around how biodiversity risks impact the financial sector:** and what could an appropriate response be from a financial regulatory perspective
- 7. Support crafting legislative fiscal reform :** around conservation finance enablers and allocation of resources. Both national level and sub-national/provincial level lack of resources / tools and carbon markets

The Biodiversity sector is a major economic contributor, almost equal in jobs to the mining sector

